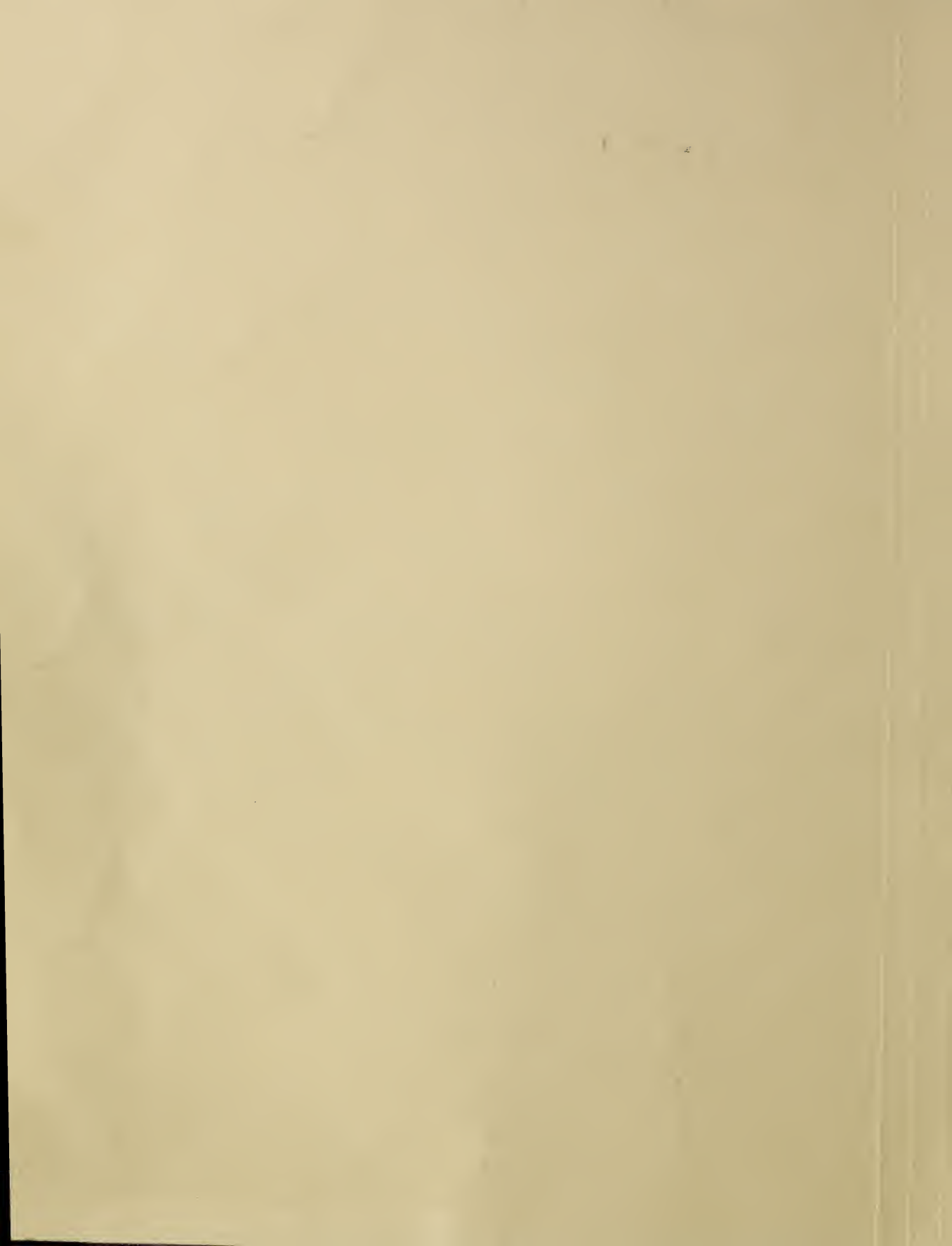


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SEPTEMBER 1951

EXTENSION SERVICE
Review



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This Month

● Crusade for Freedom is using the month of September to intensify its efforts. Radio Free Europe programs that are effectively combating the forces of tyranny in Europe were made possible by the contributions of 16 million Americans in last year's Crusade for Freedom. In the words of Gen. Lucius D. Clay, national chairman; "Radio Free Europe broadcasts daily messages of hope and courage to the captive people. It sends the ringing call of the Freedom Bell far beyond the borders of Berlin—far past the barbed-wire frontiers of communism." The Crusade's stations in Frankfurt and Munich have no connection with any government. The daily broadcasts expose informers, brand quislings, give facts about life behind the iron curtain. To step up this program is the aim of the September Crusade of Freedom which aims to enlist 25 million Americans in the effort.

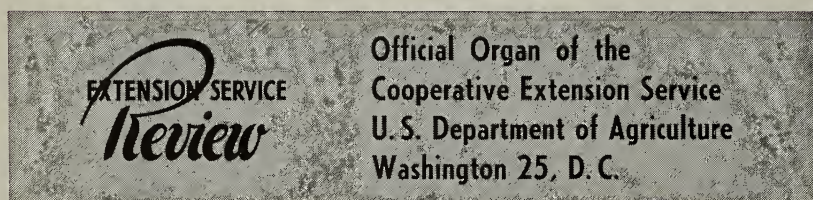
The Cover

● The cover this month pictures a farmers' cooperative grain elevator and calls attention to the need for grain conservation. The picture was taken by L. C. Harmon, formerly with PMA.

Next Month

● The California Extension Service called a conference of home demonstration agents to discuss with executives of the apparel industry the many problems in manufacturing, merchandising, and maintenance of ready-made clothing. It proved a successful example of extension workers and businessmen learning from each other and was popular with both agents and director. The October issue will carry an account of this conference, with comments by Director Coke.

● Grasslands are a topic of conversation in many extension circles these days. To get a national picture of what is being done and the methods used in a successful grasslands program, a recent survey was made. L. I. Jones, in charge of the program for the Federal Extension Service, will report on extension activities on grasslands.



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Prepared in the Division of Extension Information

LESTER A. SCHLUP, *Chief*

CLARA BAILEY ACKERMAN, *Editor*

DOROTHY L. BIGELOW, *Associate Editor*

GERTRUDE L. POWER, *Art Editor*

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Church Council Promotes Nutrition Program

WHEN the people in the Dale Hollow Larger Church Council Parish of Overton and Pickett Counties, Tenn., became interested in a better nutrition program they turned at once to the county farm and home agents in the area for help.

As a result of the combined efforts of the farm families and the extension agents, there is now a planned nutrition program under way, whereby every family in the parish will be reached and an adequate diet for all emphasized. It is the aim of those interested to encourage the families to grow and to eat new foods, to eat familiar foods which one may not like, to introduce new methods for preparing these familiar foods and to encourage new food combinations.

The Dale Hollow Larger Church Council Parish is a venture in Christian cooperation. The area served by the 3 cooperating church denominations covers about 150 square miles and is composed of 17 neighborhoods. There are approximately 1,500 farm families, 22 elementary schools, and 37 teachers in the area.

In each neighborhood the congregation retains its ties with its denominational agencies and is served by its own minister.

The ministers of the churches and the other workers who are employed to serve within the parish make up the larger parish staff through which plans for cooperation among the groups are executed. The council consists of the staff members and three representatives from each congregation.

At the present time there are on the staff three Christian, two Methodist, and two Presbyterian (U. S. A.) ministers, and a director of Christian education who serves all the churches of the larger parish.

All farmers are urged to cooper-

ate with the Agricultural Extension Service and other agencies working for the improvement of rural community life. The program is a good example of what rural churches can do for community development. By the pooling of the resources of the churches, the Extension Service and other agencies interested in the community welfare, more can be accomplished.

A demonstration farm and forest reserve is operated in connection with the Alpine Rural Life Center, where there is also a program of weaving, woodworking, and pottery to add to the income of local families and lift the economic level of the neighborhood.

Program of Rehabilitation

A health committee teaches the importance of wise care of the body. As a practical step, the Dale Hollow Tuberculosis Center was opened. A rest home is being maintained and a program of rehabilitation for patients is being carried on cooperatively with the Tennessee Department of Education, so that upon recovery a patient may become economically useful.

In order to have some basis for the program, committees were appointed from each neighborhood; and together with the larger parish staff, representatives from the county health department, county schools, and extension agents, they prepared a nutrition questionnaire for a survey in two neighborhoods, Bethsaida and Lovelady. A committee was appointed from the selected areas, and a special day was designated to visit each family and get the information asked for in the questionnaire. Working through the church and schools, each committeeman was given a number of families to see and obtain the needed data.

Through the home demonstra-

tion and community clubs, families have been encouraged to have a garden and to make this garden a year-round one, using as a guide Extension Leaflet No. 108, A Food Supply Program for Tennessee Farm Homes. A variety of vegetables have been planted, with the amounts for families of various sizes suggested in the leaflet.

In order that 4-H Club members may have a definite part in the program, they have and will continue until the work is completed, the job of collecting garden soil samples for analysis. To date, many samples have been tested and recommendations for fertilizer made.

Milk cows, preferably two to a family, have been recommended; where cows cannot be kept, milk goats are encouraged. As a demonstration for the parish, one of the ministers now has milk goats for his own use.

The home demonstration agent has given demonstrations on methods of cooking and serving attractive foods and on food conservation and preservation. The schools are helping by encouraging a better diet for children. The health program has done much in immunization, X-ray, and dental work.

● Homemakers in Morgan County believe in yard-mapping, says Charles M. Drage, extension horticulturist, Colorado A. and M. College. Last year 29 home demonstration club members made maps of their yards. These maps were discussed by their fellow club members and suggestions made. After receiving training in landscape principles, 43 women rearranged their plantings and yard furnishings. Almost 50 families planted new lawns, and 163 others made various improvements in their yards.

A Pattern for Program Planning

ANY agricultural plan from the extension worker's viewpoint must of necessity be versatile and capable of quick change in case of local or national emergencies. Agricultural planning in the broad sense covers everything in the county in which the county extension worker is interested. We generally think of agricultural planning as covering problems of the farm, the home, and rural youth, also the correlated fields which affect the county's welfare.

One of the outstanding features found in a study of many programs from over the entire country is the large number of county programs well planned and printed in booklet form for distribution, not only among farm leaders but among business leaders as well. Many of the agents are using this method of acquainting fiscal bodies, service clubs, chambers of commerce, and businessmen generally with the type of work carried on in the county. This, coupled with a short summary of the annual report, keeps the public generally informed about extension work.

More Technology

Another point which will be used more and more in county planning will be the specialized planning and program of work which at the present time is offered to a limited number of families in several States. The program is known in Missouri as "balanced farming," in Kentucky as the "farm and home development program," and in other States by various names. The program was set up on the idea that higher farm income will result if more technology is used and properly understood, and if all phases of the farm business are tied together.

All extension workers are a part of the land-grant college and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The report of the program-planning committee for the National Association of County Agricultural Agents, as given at their last meeting, had many good ideas for agents on planning. County Agent S. C. Bohanan of Paducah, Ky., chairman of that committee, agreed to write for REVIEW readers a few of the helpful ideas gleaned from an extensive survey of what is being done by county agents in the field of agricultural planning.

They must at all times realize their responsibility to the land-grant college and the Department in transmitting scientific information to farm people. Planning, therefore, by the extension workers constitutes a function of the land-grant college and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

All agricultural workers have a responsibility in maintaining proper relationships with the total population, including farm people.

Major Responsibility

The county extension agents have major responsibility for training farm people to assist in the preparation and execution of farm and home programs and for exercising leadership in developing plans and procedures for program development in the county.

The county agent and the home demonstration agent are jointly responsible for assembling all necessary economic information required to complete a long-time farm and home program.

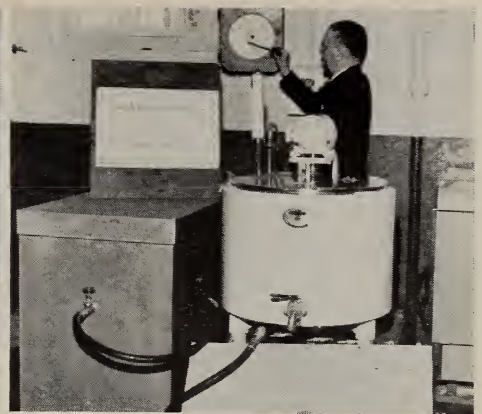
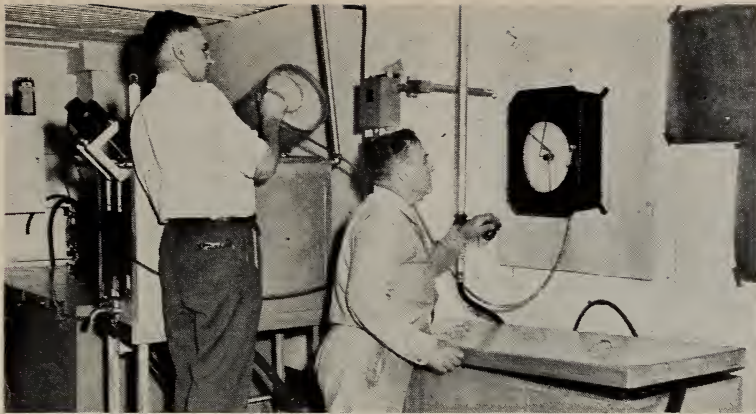
They should collect all available planning material, including community and neighborhood maps and data on soils by areas in the county where possible.

They usually assume leadership in the holding of meetings and stay with the project until a sound farm and home program for each respective county has been completed.

The information needed usually includes extension background information on what has been done

in the county and a summary of recent extension accomplishments. The current status of the county extension program should include facts on social (community) factors, such as population analysis; location of organized extension groups and leaders; farm organizations such as Grange, Farmers' Union, Farm Bureau; cooperatives; churches, with location, types, and size, recreation facilities (county and local); health services and facilities; service and civic organizations. The physical factors such as soils, land use, crops, livestock, climatic conditions, machinery (principal kinds), need to be in easily accessible form. The economic background and facts on type of farms, farm tenancy, rural nonfarm data, and income levels will prove useful. Information on such factors as living facilities and institutions including schools (location), local library, hospitals, and rural fire protection is a part of the planning background. Communication and transportation factors such as county and State highways, railroads, radio stations, newspapers, and telephones will influence the plans, as well as market and marketing facilities, including availability of supplies and equipment for family, and outlets for farm products.

Wise planning by a competent committee can greatly broaden the scope of work to be done and leave the way open for the agent and committee to cope with unforeseen problems that may arise from time to time.



Small-Scale Milk Pasteurization *Is Possible*

RUSSELL E. UNDERWOOD, Assistant Extension Economist, Marketing
E. A. ADAMS, County Agent, Strafford County, N. H.

A RESEARCH and marketing project, Improving the Quality of Milk Retailed in Small Communities, was begun in New Hampshire in 1947. This project has been guided by an advisory committee made up of members of the dairy, agricultural engineering, and agricultural economics departments and the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of New Hampshire, as well as the State Bureau of Markets, milk control board, and the State Board of Health. A small subcommittee named as operating committee was designated to work with us in improving practices in the marketing of milk retailed by small producers.

The committee first surveyed the problems of the producer-distributors in Strafford County, N. H., and in 1948 similar surveys were made in Belknap and Merrimack Counties. In all of our surveys, problems of the small dairy farmer were found to be similar to those found in our first survey in Strafford County.

In Strafford County, N. H., milk

has for many years been sold directly to the consumer in small towns by producer-distributors. The amount of milk delivered to consumers varied from the milk of one cow up to the amount of 200 quarts per day. In the city of Dover alone, there were at one time more than 100 milkmen. Today this number has dwindled to just a few. Some of the former dairy farmers are now working part time off the farm; many have quit altogether, and many of their farms have been cut up into house lots, and good farming practice is abandoned.

This situation has been developing in all communities in Strafford County and around many other towns throughout the State. Large milk dealers have bought out many of the small producer-distributors, and now practically all of the output is sold as pasteurized milk.

Raw milk is still sold by a few of the remaining producer-distributors. However, increased demand for pasteurized milk has made it more difficult for many of these dairymen to stay in business by not

This pasteurizer is of the batch type, hot and cold water flood system. It employs the standard holding method of heating to 143°F. and maintaining that temperature for 30 minutes. It has a capacity of 30 gallons. It may be used for as small an amount as 20 gallons. The milk receptacle is heavy (14 gauge) stainless steel, polished to a number 4 finish. The inner receptacle in which the milk is heated is seamless. Milk is drawn off by means of a poppet-type chrome nickel valve. The stainless steel cover of the vat carries the agitation drive and the electric motor with reducing gear.

being able to hold their customers. Even though the producer-distributor of raw milk, where the quality and health standards are maintained, continues to have good demand for it, increased demand for pasteurized milk in rural and urban communities has served to cause them to ponder how they would market their milk if they were forced immediately to pasteurize all the milk which they sold.

Although there is no law in New Hampshire which requires retailers to sell only pasteurized milk, it is inevitable that eventually such an ordinance might be passed, which would entirely destroy their business. These small dairymen could not afford to pay the high costs of regular pasteurizing equipment, let alone the expense of operating the same for the small amount of milk which they are retailing.

We have heard many of the 800 producer-distributors in New Hampshire say time and time again: "If we just had an economical method of pasteurizing our

(Continued on page 158)

North Carolina Youth Visit Texas

The second exchange visit of the enterprising young 4-H Club members of Haywood County, N. C., has just been completed in Texas. Just how the trip impressed one of the young lady visitors is told by Betty Felmet in this article. In submitting it to the REVIEW, Home Demonstration Agent Mary Cornwell said: "We believe that this type of 4-H Club exchange is proving to be most valuable to our extension program."

ON TUESDAY morning, July 3, 1951, 32 North Carolina 4-H Clubsters and leaders left Waynesville by chartered bus for the second inter-sec-tional exchange to be held with Denton County, Tex., the first exchange having been held in 1949 and 1950 with Washington County, Iowa. The general purposes of the exchanges were: (1) to enable a select group of 4-H boys and girls to study first-hand the agriculture of another area; (2) to obtain a better understanding of the basic agricultural conditions, resources, farming practices, community resources, and family living; (3) to provide opportunity for boys and girls of the two regions to become better acquainted so as to develop friendships and understanding through talks and discussions during their visit and after returning home; (4) to develop a kindred feeling of brotherhood and mutual understanding between the people of the 2 areas and (5) to broaden one's knowledge of the topography, customs, and general conditions of the Southern States.

As the group departed there could be seen on many faces a bit of fear and doubt as to the advisability of this long journey into an unknown land, whereas on others' faces could be seen a desire for true adventure. Some were a bit sad because this was their first goodbye to their families for any period of time. Very shortly, however, misgivings were brushed aside as the group entered wholeheartedly into harmonizing "On Top of Old Smoky" and all the other ballads and songs that we could remember.

The rain that fell all the first day didn't dampen our spirits as we arrived at "The Hermitage" near Nashville, Tenn. For here we were to see the home place of Andrew Jackson. Some of the boys tried to estimate how long it would take us to reach Texas if we had to use Jackson's famous horse-drawn carriage, but we decided we would prefer to use our bus. We were all fascinated with the beauty of his home, the beautiful period furniture, those quaint musical instruments, antique silverware, and the lovely garden surrounding the family tombs. As we read the inscription on Rachel Jackson's tomb, written by her faithful husband, our history class opinion of him as such a stern statesman and diplomat was changed, and we felt he was "human" after all.

Also in Nashville we visited the Parthenon, and there we were amazed at the beauty of the Greek architecture. We thoroughly enjoyed a bird's eye view of Tennessee's capital city at night, seeing the Capitol, Federal Building, War Memorial Building, and the famous Capitol Boulevard.

Most of our second day of travel showed us the flat lands of west Tennessee and Arkansas. Here we saw our first cotton and rice fields. A real thrill came to us as we crossed the great Mississippi River in Memphis. Our second night was spent in Texarkana, Ark., with the Texas State line only two blocks away. We were up early and packed, ready to make the "North Carolina invasion of Texas."

Agents Welcome Visitors

At the city limits of Denton we were met by the assistant farm and home agents and the city police who escorted our bus to the city square. A big crowd was there to greet us, and before we got off the bus we introduced ourselves by singing our own composition of "How Do You Do Everybody" and Haywood County's theme song. We were welcomed by the extension staff, mayor, chamber of commerce, and members of the Denton County 4-H and Home Demonstration Councils. The entire welcome was



broadcast over Station KDNT. Ice cream was served by a local concern. At the city park we were met by our hosts and hostesses.

The fear and doubt which prevailed when we left Haywood County were soon forgotten as we met the smiling faces of the Texans. Each of the boys, girls, and leaders was assigned to live in the home of a Texas family, and we immediately began our week of rushed activities.

On Friday a county tour was arranged, and we visited 10 points of special interest. On the farm of C. W. Tinney we saw a herd of 90 beautiful registered Aberdeen-Angus beef cattle. Mr. Tinney told us of his farming operations, and we learned that he was one of the many Texas farmers who are great believers in the value of Johnson grass as feed for cattle. To us it had always been a pest, and we were happy to see its valuable use. During the day, we visited a Grade A broiler plant, two turkey farms, three beautiful newly constructed farm homes, a 4-H room improvement project, and the most modern high school building any of us had ever had the privilege of seeing. We were told of how four small schools with poor facilities had been consolidated and through combined efforts of the people this ultra-modern school plant had been constructed. Especially were we interested in how the noisy, quiet, and odorous units had been arranged to eliminate confusion and disorder. All the rooms were painted in beautiful pastel shades, and on every side you could hear Haywood County boys and girls saying: "Why can't we have a school such as this at home?" Members of the Prairie Mound-Litsy Home Demonstration Club were hostesses for a delightful picnic lunch served at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Miller Faught, where many special guests and Denton County officials were introduced.

Saturday was devoted to farm life and community activities. Saturday night we had the thrill of a lifetime when we were guests at the Denton County Rodeo Association and saw our first real Texas

(Continued on page 158)



The Summer School Crowd

EXTENSION agents and State workers attending Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College's summer session organized an extension club the day after official registration. The organization of a club brought together in a more informal way the 109 students from 24 States, France, and Canada who were attending the first term.

Club officers and committee chairmen were elected, and they in turn chose committees. Some of the af-

fairs handled by the club were a fish fry, two evening parties, tours, mountain trips, and picnics.

Officers of the club as shown above are: (standing, left to right) Archie Albright of Reno, Nev., vice president Frank Taylor, Fort Collins, Colorado, treasurer; (seated, left to right) Harriet Clausen, Lander, Wyo., reporter; T. N. Alexander, Billings, Mont., president; and Mrs. Dorothy Stephens, Boise, Idaho, secretary.

Mississippi-Minnesota

4-H Exchange

TWENTY-EIGHT 4-H boys and girls from Mississippi observed farming as it is done in the North when they spent 3 weeks on Minnesota farms in July.

Next year a group of Minnesota club members will go to Mississippi to spend an equal amount of time observing farming in the South.

The Mississippi youths divided their time between Kandiyohi and Crow Wing Counties. During their visit they saw typical Minnesota

farming conditions and some of the 10,000 lakes for which Minnesota is famous.

Activities of the program planned for the Mississippi delegation by Minnesota 4-H Club members included a trip to Itasca Park to see the headwaters of the Mississippi, a week end at Camp Eshquaguma in St. Louis County, a tour of the resort area around Brainerd, and a visit to the iron mines in Hibbing.

It Can Be Done

STELLA S. ENGLISH, Agricultural Research Administration

AS WE SAY to the man with 7-year itch, it's no disgrace to catch it, but it is a disgrace to keep it. It is the same with brucellosis. In fact, we know so well how to get rid of brucellosis that we ought to consider it a disgrace to catch it—either in our livestock herds or in our own families.

We are losing millions of dollars and millions of pounds of meat and milk each year because we do not eradicate brucellosis. Definitely it can be eliminated. Thousands of farmers already have completely cleaned up their herds. In nearly 500 counties in 22 States the disease has been reduced so that it does not now exceed 1 percent of the cattle and 5 percent of the herds. Three entire States—North Carolina, New Hampshire, and Maine—have this rating of certified brucellosis free.

What 500 counties can do, 3,000 can do. What 3 States can do, 48 can do. What does it take? I took this question to Dr. A. K. Kuttler, head of brucellosis work in our Bureau of Animal Industry. His answer: An organized drive, which will require the support of the livestock industry, the veterinary profession, regulatory officials, and public health agencies.

In order to understand the importance of eradicating the disease, these people must be fully informed about its dangers, how to identify it, and how to get rid of it permanently. The Federal-State Extension Service has accepted this educational job. For example, in carrying out the recommendations of the National Brucellosis Committee, the Extension Service has set up county committees all over the United States to work with farmers and others in an organized way to eradicate the disease. The farm press and radio are contributing mightily in getting information to the right people.

Eradication won't be easy, but it can be done, Dr. Kuttler says. With full cooperation of everyone concerned, 1955 could be proclaimed as the year when the United States won its final battle with the No. 1 enemy of livestock. It can be done, but will it? This question can be answered only by the livestock producers of the country.

An example of what is being done is the ordinance passed by the Chicago Board of Health last year, which provides that after 1955 no milk can be sold on the Chicago market except from herds that are free from brucellosis. That means the dairy farmers who supply the $3\frac{1}{2}$ billion pounds of milk annually to the Chicago market must either clean up their herds or look for a new market.

One adjoining State, which sells 74 million dollars worth of dairy products a year on the Chicago market, recently voted nearly 4 million dollars to be spent during the next 2 years for brucellosis work. This is the largest amount ever voted by any State for this work. A new law, accompanying the appropriation, provides for the testing of all herds in the State and requires that no cow can be sold for purposes other than slaughter without a test showing her to be free from brucellosis.

All the money and legislation in the world will not get rid of brucellosis, however, without the cooperation of the livestock industry and the veterinarians. Experienced cattle breeders know that brucellosis causes severe losses, but many do not fully realize the heavy toll they regularly pay to the disease in temporary and permanent sterility, decreased milk yield, breaks in the ranks of valuable purebred families, cost of replacements, and lower sale value of infected cattle.

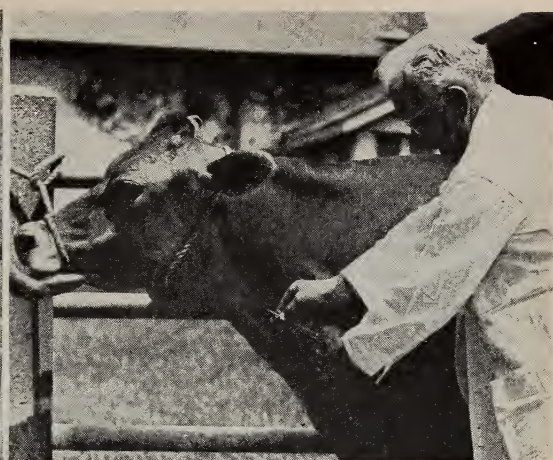
At the last count, 3.1 percent of the cattle in the United States were



Vaccination of calves is one of the ways to build a brucellosis-free herd.

estimated to have brucellosis. Infected cows produce about 22 percent less milk and 40 percent fewer calves. This means a loss of millions of pounds of milk and thousands of calves. When we add the other costs to these, we find the total is somewhere near 100 million dollars a year. These losses do not take into account the human suffering caused by brucellosis in man—sometimes called undulant fever. Upwards of 7,000 cases are reported annually, and the number diagnosed is increasing. Man gets the disease only from infected animals or animal products. Therefore, when we banish it from our livestock, we automatically banish it from man.

Any farmer who has had brucellosis in his herd is anxious to do everything he can to get rid of it. Here is an example of one man's feeling about the matter: Recently, while making a motion picture on brucellosis, USDA men called on a prosperous goat farmer to ask his permission to take pictures of his goats. Although the farmer was not very enthusiastic about having his fine animals included in a picture showing the bad effects of brucellosis, he invited them down to the barn to see his herd. The first thing they saw when they reached the barn lot was one of the finest females which had just had an abortion. "Brucellosis!" they all exclaimed in one breath. The farmer stood silent a moment then turned



to build a brucel- The most common way of transmitting brucellosis to a You can't tell a brucellosis-infected animal by look-
clean herd is buying diseased animals. ing at it. Blood testing is the only sure way.

to the group, "I'll be glad to help in any way I can to prevent this sort of thing."

How had brucellosis got into his clean herd? It was easy to trace. Some time before, his feed supply man had come to deliver feed and had brought along two apparently fine goats. The farmer looked them over — liked their looks — bought them. Subsequent tests showed them to have brucellosis. The farmer had actually bought and paid for this insidious disease.

This kind of thing has happened thousands of times all over the country in herds of cattle, swine, and goats—so many times that farmers are not only anxious to get into a planned eradication program, they are demanding it.

That full support of the practicing veterinarians throughout the country is required goes without saying. They are as necessary as doctors in an epidemic of scarlet fever. Unfortunately, there is an acute shortage of veterinarians in brucellosis work. This is the chief stumbling block at the present time. Eight States are making progress in removing this block by using trained technicians working under the supervision of veterinarians. One veterinarian can supervise as many as four or five technicians, who can do all the mechanical testing work. For example, less than one herd out of every five in the country contains brucellosis-infected

animals. The technician finds the reactors and reports them to the veterinarian, who then gives the owner the instruction he needs.

The milk ring test has also proved a great labor saver in determining the status of a dairy herd. A sample of milk is tested as brought to market. If the milk shows brucellosis infection, the technician then goes to the farm and makes the blood test to find the individual reactors. If no infection is found in the milk, no further testing is necessary, at least until the periodic retest is made for certifying the county as brucellosis-free. This test is made every 3 years.

The USDA is formally cooperating with 43 States, at their request,

in a program to eradicate brucellosis and is giving assistance in an informal way in the other 5 States. Dr. Kuttler says we are in the best position we've ever been in to completely remove this menace to our livestock and food production. Research has given us the tools. Extension workers are carrying them to the field. Whenever they have been properly applied, the disease has been eradicated. Federal, State, and private organizations are recognizing their responsibility. Livestock owners are becoming more aware of their stake in the program. Everybody wants to get rid of brucellosis. By working together, we can do it!

4-H Gardens Flourish in Detroit

DETROIT, Mich., youngsters are really active in 4-H Club garden work. On a trip there this summer, D. A. Adam, information specialist for the national garden and home food preservation program, found a highly developed school garden program. Cooperating in making such a program possible were the city recreation and park board and schools. Gardening instruction is given the pupils of the fourth, fifth, and sixth grades in 25 schools, including actually plant-

ing a garden on school property. Here's where Wayne County's Ray Lamb, urban 4-H Club agent, comes into the picture. Each year 4-H garden clubs are organized for the summer care and harvest of the gardens planted during the school year. This year there are 500 4-H garden club members in Detroit, and all are taking part in the 4-H Garden Contest carried on by the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work. Achievement day is a big 4-H event for Detroit.



Russell E. Horwood (right) will head the Ryukyus University staff from Michigan. As extension and agricultural research director for Michigan's Upper Peninsula for the past 2 years and one of those who helped establish an Extension Service in Japan, he is well fitted for the new job. Eleanor Densmore (center), formerly home demonstration agent in Kent County, Mich., has a fund of experience to guide her in the new duties. Dean E. L. Anthony who headed the survey mission (left) briefs them on some of the problems which confront them in Okinawa.

Michigan State Adopts *Ryukyus University*

TWO Michigan extension workers, Russell E. Horwood and Eleanor Densmore, are among the five from Michigan State College who went to the Ryukyus Islands this summer to be on hand at the opening day of the University of the Ryukyus. Chosen by the American Council on Education to adopt this young university, a small group headed by E. L. Anthony, dean of agriculture, Michigan State College, first inspected these Pacific Islands.

Situated on the Island of Okinawa, they found the university of less than a dozen buildings of coral stone and wood, about 25 native instructors, and about 500 students. Before Japanese domination and occupation some 250 years ago, the nation's culture and civilization ranked with the best in the Orient. This school is very dear to the hearts and traditions of the native population, being located on the land which once housed their King.

Five small agricultural experi-

ment stations are now in operation in the islands, but a shortage of trained personnel hampers their usefulness. Some "information centers" have been established in the villages to give agricultural information to farmers.

Five publications, three of them daily newspapers, furnish fair means of communication in the islands, which have an area about equal to that of Rhode Island. A powerful radio station is being constructed on the university campus which will be used primarily for educational purposes.

Agriculture is the dominant industry of the nearly a million residents of the islands and to be self sustaining, food requirements for each citizen must be produced on an average of a half acre of land.

The group from Michigan State will aid in an effort to transplant basic programs of the land-grant college system to the new university. In addition to helping teach

agriculture, home economics, education, and public administration, programs in research and Extension will be established. They will also train clerical and stenographic personnel for the vast army installations on the islands. This will take care of one of the army's big problems there.

4-H Members Tour Oregon

About 700 Oregon 4-H Club members took a look at what the other fellow was doing during this past summer.

Cal Monroe, Oregon 4-H Club agent, says that six crop and livestock tours were scheduled. The first one was held July 10, 11, and 12 for 4-H Clubbers in Klamath, Jackson, Douglas, and Josephine Counties.

July 13 and 14 a south coast tour was held in Coos and Curry Counties with Douglas, Coos, and Curry Counties taking part. July 17, 18, and 19 the annual Blue Mountain tour found Umatilla, Wallowa, Baker, Malheur, and Union County Club members taking part.

The South Willamette Valley tour, July 30, 31, and August 1, included Linn, Lane, Benton, Polk, Lincoln, and Tillamook Counties. The final tour, August 2, 3, and 4, was held at Oregon State College for club members from Marion, Clackamas, Multnomah, Yamhill, Hood River, and Washington Counties.

Wyoming's Citizenship Project

Wyoming's 4-H citizenship activity, Know Your Government, is carried on in cooperation with the Wyoming Taxpayers Association which is offering awards to the 4-H Clubs writing the best reports on their study of county government. The idea was reported in the association news leaflet, *Pocas Palabras* (Little Words), with this introduction: "To have good government we must have good citizens. In order to be good citizens we must intelligently participate in government. To participate intelligently we must have an understanding of how government functions."

Texas Editors Offer Varied Service

JACK T. SLOAN

Acting Extension Editor, Texas A. and M. College

ONE of the most effective means of informing extension agents and specialists of services available from the editorial office is by setting up a booth at the extension agents' conference.

This annual conference brings in every agent, and it is the one time in the year when the various editorial services can be portrayed before them. Our experience at Texas A. & M. College has been very satisfactory.

Take, for example, the visual aids program. We displayed three catalogs of motion pictures, slide sets, and slidefilms which gave agents an opportunity to see what was available for their use.

But of unusual interest to them was the announcement of picture services we give the agents. Black-and-white pictures (5 by 7) are available in whatever quantities are needed. Then one enlargement can be obtained, size 18 by 24; and two black-and-white pictures (5 by 7) from Kodachrome slides. These are annual allotments.

For newspaper use, each agent can obtain two one-column cuts or one two-column cut, and newspaper mats showing 4-H emblem, home demonstration emblem, and headings for agent's column.

Arrangements have been made with a local photograph supply store for a substantial discounting ranging up to 20 percent on all photographic equipment and supplies.

The press section had its display of press letters that are mailed weekly to more than 400 Texas weekly and daily newspapers. Other display material contained the weekly calendar of events sent over the State and special wire services and special requests made by agents for newspaper stories.

Bulletins, circulars, leaflets, and mimeographed material edited and published by the publications section were on exhibit to show services available to extension specialists by the publications section.

An array of material from the radio section showed that Texas radio stations and farm radio listeners are hearing from the Texas Extension Service. Here is a quick summary of the releases that go to radio farm directors:

Farm Flashes (6 twice each week)
CHDA Radio News

Just Hatched (specials to radio farm directors)

Transcribed open-ended shorts by specialists

Monthly radio calendar

Radio announcement cards

The radio section also gives a daily program over the Texas Quality Network and the A. & M. Farm Review over the Texas Service Network each Saturday morning.

A service expanded since the first of this year which is given by the editorial office is editing magazine features prepared by extension specialists. There are more than 35 farm magazines published within the State of Texas, which provide an excellent outlet for extension stories that teach. One publication has a circulation that goes to 75 percent of the 331,000 farms in the State. Others range down to 10,000 circulation that go to specialized

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Papa's Gone to School



TURNING the tables on their own youngsters, the 15 agents who fathered this group are off to school while the young folks take a turn at organizing a group for wholesome recreation, specializing in swimming, dancing, and playing games at White's Tourist Court, Fort Collins, Colo. As County Agent

Verne E. Kasson of Towner, N. Dak., wrote when submitting this picture, "Many county agents wonder what to do with their families if they decide to go to summer school." The tourist court solved the problem happily for 15 agents who attended the Colorado Regional Extension Summer School.

It Takes Time *but Pays Dividends*

HELEN C. HORST

Extension Agent in Home Economics, Coos County, Oreg.

DEVELOPING a good radio program and writing a satisfactory newspaper column take time and effort. It is a problem to get the message "across" to the women in your county—to get them to tune in on your radio programs, to read your columns, and to give them the help in this way, that they need and deserve. Trying to give the same feeling of personal interest that a personal contact gives, I have worked out a program which seems to be giving results and is actually time-saving for me.

I have two radio programs a week. As all agents know, this in

itself can be an enormous chore. Finding the information, getting it into radio form, and taking the time to give it, entails much work. Then, after all this has been done, how certain am I that the program appeals to the women and that they are interested enough to listen?

What I have done is to feature some woman taking part in the extension program at one radio program each week. Sometimes it is an interview for 15 minutes. Other times it is just introducing the woman and letting her use the entire time herself, or it is just 5 minutes with the member talking

and the remainder of the time taken by me. Frequently, people who are well known in a special field come to the community and are willing to appear on a radio program.

On the programs featuring another person, there is so much of interest that can be brought out—It may be a chairman of some group telling of what that group is doing or a woman emphasizing some special event, or perhaps someone known throughout the county for a certain ability. There are countless opportunities—in fact, as many opportunities as there are women in the county.

These programs, using the capabilities of members of extension groups, are of interest to the other members, as they are anxious to hear their friends talk, are enthusiastic to duplicate projects, and "tune in" to learn just what will be featured.

The other radio program of that week I conduct alone. At that time the necessary announcements are made, and educational information is given.

In addition to the radio, there is the newspaper column. This column appears in five county newspapers each Thursday. Again there is the problem of interest, the problem of meeting dead lines, and the problem of work.

To keep this column on a friendly, chatty type of thing, I like to think of it as a letter to a close friend—one that tells what I am doing and what is new in the community, and gives her information she wants.

Therefore, I write directly to the women, tell them a few personal items regarding the agent and office personnel and the work we are doing or have planned. Then new and important information regarding some phase of home economics is given. Everyone likes seeing her name in print; and as the women do have wonderful ideas and recipes I try to include as many of these as are worth while, using the woman's name with her specialty.

Each mail brings new ideas that can be used to great benefit. People stop me on the street, come into the office, and tell me how much

Texas Home Demonstration Agents



New officers of the Texas County Home Demonstration Agents' Association are: (left to right) Anne B. Elliott, president, assistant home demonstration agent for Brazoria County; Loreta Allen, treasurer, Taylor County; Hazel C. Harrison, secretary, Hardeman County; and Zelma Moore, vice president, Grayson County.

they enjoy reading the column or listening to a certain radio program.

The response to my efforts proves that these methods are accomplishing the aims and proves that interest is created and held. But, most of all, there is a general feeling that all are working together, that everyone is a very necessary part in the entire program, and that no one is just an "onlooker."

Texas Editors

(Continued from page 155)

groups such as sheep and goat raisers, dairymen, and cattle raisers.

A complete art and illustrations section is maintained. Materials prepared for extension specialists include flash cards, posters, exhibits, lettering, silk-screen work, charts, and graphs.

Members of the editorial office are available for training schools or sessions on writing, reporting, visual aids, and radio.

Someone in one day asked us the watchword of the editorial office; we quickly replied "Do write."

- The Smithville Home Demonstration Club in Monroe County, Miss., has had as its major project this year the extermination of the Argentine ant, reports Tommy Grace Gully, home demonstration agent. The women adopted this project out of a need that has existed for several years in the town and surrounding community.

Mrs. M. T. Cox, president of the Smithville Club, appointed a finance committee which reached every resident of Smithville to give each an opportunity to contribute to the campaign. The club raised \$183.21, and the town contributed \$91.96. Mrs. L. J. Goodgame of Aberdeen supervised the distribution of the poison.

Smithville residents tell Miss Gully that they are happy to be rid of these irksome pests and grateful to the home demonstration club for the job it did. The club hopes to continue this eradication program each year until the town is safely rid of ants.



4-H Better-Teeth Program

"MILES OF SMILES" is not only the goal but also the slogan of the Massachusetts 4-H Club members in a special dental health campaign which will be conducted during the club year 1951-52 under the direction of Tena Bishop, assistant State 4-H Club leader at the University of Massachusetts in Amherst.

The program was officially launched July 11 before the twenty-first annual conference of 4-H women leaders who were having a special subject-matter and inspirational training period. Cooperating with the 4-H Club department were Dr. William Wellock of the State Division of Dental Health and Dr. Frank Law of the U. S. Public Health Service.

One feature of their presentation before the leaders was a special demonstration on the application of sodium fluoride to aid in reducing tooth decay. According to these dentists, more than 8 years of clinical and laboratory research have proved that sodium fluoride properly applied will reduce dental decay by approximately 40 percent.

Miss Bishop has prepared special material which will serve as a handbook for local leaders in carrying out the "Miles of Smiles" program. Each club member in Massa-

chusetts will be urged to check with his or her dentist at least twice a year, give teeth and gums good daily care, and choose foods wisely.

Talks and demonstrations are being urged in club meetings. Directions are given as to proper methods of brushing teeth, and definite suggestions as to what foods to eat in order to build better health. Avoid, says the handbook, sugars and sweets, including chewing gum and soft drinks. If you're hungry between meals, instead of a candy bar or a bottle of tonic, have a banana or an orange or glass of milk.

- 4-H Club members in California have been successful in raising puppies for Guide Dogs for the Blind, Inc. Two-thirds of all the guide dogs trained at the school in San Rafael were raised by 4-H Club members.

In the past, the club members have kept the dogs for a year. Now they may be returned after 6 months. Most of the puppies are German Shepherds, although Dalmatians are sometimes used.

Guide Dogs for the Blind likes to have its puppies raised in the country until they are old enough to train as escorts for the blind.

North Carolina Youth

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rodeo. Following the rodeo, the entire group with their hosts and hostesses were guests at a watermelon slicing.

On Sunday we visited the local churches in the communities in which we were staying. Sunday night the Argyle community entertained us with a "sing-song." Here the North Carolinians were asked to sing their State song. We were complimented very much on the fact that every person participated. The Texans loved the words and the melody, and before we left they were joining in with us on the "Old North State." The Argyle Club gave us little "cowboys" as souvenirs and served delicious home-made ice cream and cake. Following the "sing-song" we were guests at the Colonial Theatre for a movie.

Monday we had another grand party with the Green Valley 4-H'ers as hosts and hostesses. Here we especially enjoyed the games directed by Lucille Moore from Texas State College.

Tuesday we enjoyed a tour of Texas State College for Women and North Texas State College. A picnic supper was served, and the evening program featured square dancing by the North Carolinians, and our dances were very different from the steps used by the Texans.

Wednesday night our farewell party was held on the Cole Ranch, which is the largest ranch in Denton County and is composed of many hundred acres. Here we were greeted by Director G. G. Gibson. We presented souvenir memo pads and letter openers to our hosts and hostesses, these featuring the variety of woods grown in Haywood County.

And on Thursday morning the final hour of departure came, and we had to say goodbye to our newly made friends. Tears flowed abundantly, but the one consoling fact was "We'll see you next year in Haywood County."

Our return trip followed a southern route through Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee.

To summarize, I would say this

has been the most wonderful experience of my life. The Texans surely lived up to their Indian name, "Tejas," meaning "friendship," because nowhere had we ever found people so friendly as in Denton County, Tex. The exchange is surely fulfilling the purposes and objectives of our leaders because we have gained a first-hand knowledge of how the rural people of Texas farm, play, and work together for great happiness. We have a much better understanding of the general topography of the Southern States, the major farm crops and industries and, best of all, we have gained still a greater love for our own heritage and an appreciation for the beauties and opportunities provided for us in Haywood County and western North Carolina. My only regret is that all of our 4-H'ers could not have shared these experiences with us.

Milk Pasteurization

(Continued from page 149)

milk here on the farm, we could possibly expand the business to meet the demand which is increasing for pasteurized milk."

The opinion of these dairymen convinced those who were working on the research and marketing project that the committee should direct its energies to developing a small pasteurizer to meet these needs. With this request, we started work on such a pasteurizer with the objective that it should be one that could be purchased at a reasonable price; it should be simple and easy to operate; the operating costs should be small; and it should fit into the present equipment of the dairyman as much as possible.

The agricultural extension people on the committee knew the farmer's viewpoint and working conditions; the economics and testing were checked by the department of agricultural economics and the dairy department at the University of New Hampshire. This pasteurizer was to be operated by using electricity to heat the water rather than using wood or coal.

Our committee surveyed the sit-

uation and decided to have a 30-gallon pasteurizer-assembly built that would meet the needs of the average small dairyman retailing his own milk. Several commercial firms have cooperated in the basic research and development.

The function of the State board of health on this committee was to make sure that the pasteurizer conform to all State health regulations.

By trial and error, with our first and later experimental models, we have now a pasteurizer-assembly which we think will fulfill the small dairyman's needs. However, the farmer must take into consideration, when installing such a pasteurizer-assembly on his farm, that it does not mean he has solved all his problems until the milk room and other practices meet State Board of Health requirements.

New Slide Films

Planning the Home Vegetable Garden, No. 692, and Pots and Pans for Your Kitchen, No. 693, are the titles of two new black-and-white slidefilms sent State extension editors July 30. No. 692 was produced by us in collaboration with the North Carolina Extension Service and the Bureau of Plant Industry; No. 693 in cooperation with the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics. Both of the films are captioned entirely with hot-press titles, are completely self-explanatory, and are supplied without lecture notes or teaching manuals. This is an entirely new method in the production of our slidefilms. We would appreciate comments.

● At a silver anniversary banquet on June 28, 200 persons representing all segments of the county's agriculture, its civic interests, and public life paid tribute to COUNTY AGENT JAMES E. MCKEEHEN of Wayne County, Pa. The county farm people, among whom he had worked for a quarter century, presented Mr. McKeehen with a gold watch and Mrs. McKeehen a leather bag.

Science Flashes



What's in the offing on scientific research, as seen by Ernest G. Moore
Agricultural Research Administration

Why Do We Eat What We Eat?

Do we have scientific eating instincts? Of course we can't prove it, but take a look at these facts:

Nutritionists tell us the newly discovered vitamin B₁₂ is necessary for growth.

We like ham sandwiches. The bread has no B₁₂, but the ham—beef too—contains a lot of it.

We eat milk or cream on our cereal. Milk is an excellent source of vitamin B₁₂; cereals have none.

Cheese and crackers are another favorite combination. Cheese has the vitamin, and crackers do not.

Of course we do not have to depend on our instincts. We can follow the recommendations of our scientists and deliberately combine B₁₂-rich foods with foods rich in other nutrients. One good way would be for bakeries to add milk solids in bread and other bakery goods. Homemakers can add cheese and milk to many dishes to give their families the vitamin B₁₂ they need.

Sow Wheat in Wide Corn Rows

By widening corn row spaces to 60 or 70 inches, eastern U. S. farmers can follow a corn-wheat sequence by sowing the wheat between the corn rows. This saves the labor of recultivating the land before sowing the wheat, as is done when wheat follows the early-maturing varieties spaced normally. Studies by ARA scientists in cooperation with Ohio show that a full-season hybrid planted on good land will yield as much per acre in rows spaced 60 inches apart as will early-maturing hybrids planted at normal spacings for harvest before wheat planting time. Farmers who follow a corn-wheat-meadow se-

quence can seed meadow grass in the standing corn grown at these wide row spaces.

New Source of Chicken Feed

Another promising method of extending poultry feed supplies comes from ARA research at Beltsville. This time the experiments involve feeding fibrous materials such as oat hulls, heretofore considered only as feed for cattle and other ruminants. Our scientists found that by pelleting the laying mash, they could include as much as 64 percent oat hulls and still obtain good egg production. When the oat-hull mash was not pelleted, production dropped to 25 percent. This finding gives us a new approach into the whole feeding problem. If we can find fibrous materials that can be fed to poultry in pelleted form, we will have an entirely new source of economical ingredients either for extending present feed supplies or as substitutes for those higher in price. The experiments showed that alfalfa cannot be increased above usual levels in any form; it pushes egg production too low. Grass is another possibility, however. The scientists are continuing the feeding tests in the field to see if the results will be as good under practical conditions.

Sanitation Logging Saves Pines

As the demand for lumber in defense preparation increases, it becomes more than ever necessary to do everything possible to save our timber crops from insects and diseases. The bark beetle is one of the worst enemies of our pines. In some areas of the western ponderosa pine forests this problem can be solved by systematic removal of trees in

poor health, says ARA entomologists. Trees that are weakened by disease or other causes are most susceptible to attack by the beetles. Recent figures show that this plan of sanitation-salvage logging yields a new profit through the sale of logs from the trees that are removed.

In the South, the southern pine beetle can be controlled by removing infested trees during fall and winter. The beetle crop for the next year is under the bark of infested trees at that time. Dead trees having bark peppered with "shot holes" can be ignored—the beetles have done their dirty work and gone. It is easier and cheaper to control these beetles in early stages; wholesale killing of trees will follow unless steps are taken to control the pests before they reach the outbreak stage.

Coated Carrots

Dehydrated carrots don't sound very appetizing, but a bowl of steaming vegetable soup is welcomed by all of us. And here is where dehydrated carrots have an important place, both for their color and for their nutritive value. The retention of carotene and color has been a problem in the storage of dehydrated carrots, especially since some States prohibit the use of sulfite, generally used to preserve the color. At the request of the dehydration industry, scientists of our Western Research Laboratory developed a method of starch-coating dehydrated carrots that is much superior to sulfite in preserving the color and general quality. The method has been adopted by industry and is now in use by the three principal commercial processors of dehydrated carrots.

Every Bushel Needed

"Every bushel of grain produced this year will be needed in the Nation's defense effort," asserts Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan. He urges farmers and those who work with farmers to leave no stone unturned in saving all the grain from insects, rats, fire, storage loss, or wasteful feeding.

The Insects' Toll

Insects take 300 to 600 million bushels, or 5 to 10 percent, of the national production of food and feed grain each year. This equals a month's supply of livestock feed or more than a month's supply of all cereal foods consumed.

The remedy: Fumigate all grain which goes into the bin and be sure the bin is free of insects.

The Rat's Share

Rats eat about 4 percent of the grain and cereal crop.

Rats can be controlled by—

Taking away their shelter

Putting food out of their reach

Putting poisoned food in their reach regularly (hungry rats are more easily poisoned)

The Wasted Bushels

Grain is lost because of leaky roofs, burning buildings, dirty storage, careless transportation, inefficient feeding.

Loss of this grain can be prevented by foresight in repairing and protecting buildings, careful handling, feeding floors and self-feeders, and other devices.

Deterioration starts on the farm and much of it takes place there. Active extension campaigns in many States are showing what can be done.

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This situation is a challenge to all extension workers!